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30,000-acre Bavarian national park opened to public

Frankfurter Rundschau

A national park covering 30,000 acres was opened in the Bavarian Forest on 6 October. It stretches for about twenty kilometres (twelwe miles) to the Czech border.

Two of the highest mountains in the *Bayerischer Wald* are now part of the park. They are Grosse Rachel (Great Rachel) which is nearly 4,400 feet high and Lusen, which is about 4,150 feet high.

Further attractions in the landscape of this nature reserve are the Rachelsee Lake and several streams and high moorlands.

These are attractions which in the past have been virtually unknown to holidaymakers from the towns. The Bavarian Forest, despite its great extent and variety of pleasant scenery has not been a top holiday attraction.

This will all change now, it is hoped. Reserves stocked with rare animals will entice holidaymakers. When the park was opened recently lynx and aurochs were already in evidence. They were given their new home shortly before the park was opened.

The idea of opening a national park in this beautiful stretch of Bavaria came, needless to say, from that tireless campaigner for helping animals, Professor Bernhard Grzimek, the director of Frankfurt Zoo and the Bonn government's delegate for nature preservation.

Bavaria showed great resistance to the idea at first. It was feared that Professor. Grzimek was going to stock the Forest with lions and other dangerous African animals! Since then the thought has hit that a national park will attract many visitors, boost tourism and be good for business. Now everyone is for the scheme!

African animals will not be part of the forest livestock, simply because the climate is unsuitable. For almost six months of the year the park is under snow and in some of the higher areas the blanket is ten feet deep.

The unfavourable climate and the distance from built-up areas is presumably the reason that so far little holiday traffic has visited the Rachel and Lusen mountains. Some forests in this area have retained their primaeval character as if no man had ever set foot there.

Without the need to move them in, there were already several species living in this area that are scarcely known elsewhere in Germany. They include screech-owl, black stork, falcon, various rare species of woodpecker, otter, marten and badger.

Among the animals that are likely to be 'rehabilitated' in the Bavarian Forest nature preserve are the lynx and aurochs which have already arrived, elk, species of wild-cat, owls, marmot, and maybe even wolves and chamois.



Aurochs in the Bavarian National Park (Photo: Conti-Press)

The opening of the park was by the Bavarian Minister of Agriculture. But although the park is opened there are still far greater things in the planning stage than have actually been realised already.

The plans are quite impressive and include coach and sleigh roads, playing and relaxing areas, railings at which animals can be fed, a giant information centre on the park and wild life in general, a hostel at which school parties can stay for several days to do practical work on biology and much more.

It will take several years before all the plans can be put into practice.

Eckart Spoo

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 October 1970)

Jungle grooves

"Those who help the animal kingdom are doing much to help human beings, as well," Professor Grzimek, the famous naturalist wrote. The fund *Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt* (Aid for the threatened world of animals) will receive proceeds from a new record.

Stars from all over the world will be singing on behalf of Professor Grzimek and his animals. From each record sold two Marks will go to the fund.

The record will celebrate the hundredth edition of Professor Grzimek's animal broadcasts. The programmes which have been broadcast for fourteen years now have a 78 to eighy per cent viewing figure.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 October 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Nixon at UN: Superpowers must safeguard world peace



Is the low in US-Soviet relations over now that President Nixon and Foreign Minister Gromyko have held talks in Washington and the President has challenged the Soviet Union to enter into peaceful competition in a speech to the United Nations' General Assembly?

This is what diplomats from all over the world must be wondering after the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly.

A mammoth session it was, too. Eighty-six heads of state, heads of government, foreign ministers and special envoys attended, each with his own suggestions as to the UN's future activities. It was an impressive session but little was achieved in the way of practical results.

The most important event was President Nixon's address to the world organisation. Mr Nixon called on the Soviet Union to help bring about a relaxation of tension by means of serious measures and not merely by a superficial improvement of the political climate.

He left the Assembly in no doubt that the differences of opinion between the superpowers are basic and admitted that both pursued power politics. The main problem, Mr Nixon said, is that of imposing discipline on power on both sides so as to make competition peaceful.

As Premier of the Soviet Union Mr Kosygin ought really to have attended the UN anniversary session too but he stayed away on the grounds that the UN was not the place and the anniversary not the time for an encounter.

President Nixon frankly retorted that "it would not be realistic to suggest that our differences of opinion could be erased merely by means of better relations between the two heads of government."

The President devoted half his speech to relations between Washington and Moscow. Because the two superpowers have the largest arms stockpiles in the world they are, he suggested, responsible for maintaining world peace.

Without him having said so in as many words the United Nations, the main aim of which is to keep the peace, is relegated to a minor role. On this the two superpowers are agreed.

Otherwise they appeared to have little in common at the anniversary session of the General Assembly. Mr Gromyko reiterated the accusation that the United States lends support to Israel's policy of aggression and was ironic about President Nixon's peace proposals for Indo-China.

In private talks the Soviet Foreign Minister evidently has a smoother and politer turn of phrase, though. In New York he conferred with Secretary of State Rogers and later, in Washington, with President Nixion and the subsequent official American commentary was that the talks had been "useful."

This would seem to mean that the two sides at least heard one another politely out and that there may at least be a possibility of establishing better relations, indications of which are both promising and unpromising.

The Salt talks are to be resumed but the fate of the two US Generals stationed in Turkey whose plane strayed into Soviet airspace and are still in Soviet custody seems still to represent a bone of contention.

Despite this incident America has declared that the Soviet Union appears to be seriously interested in a relaxation of tension. Diplomats at the UN reckon that the United States and the Soviet Union would like to put a damper on their propaganda warfare.

Continuation of the Salt talks is far more important, though. Strategic arms limitation is obviously a common interest. Both have the power to wipe out the other but would prefer not to make use of this potential.

Despite the tough exchanges on the Middle East the superpowers, Britain and France will do their utmost to reactivate indirect Arab-Israeli talks.

On West Berlin Western diplomats declared themselves to be cautiously optimistic following Andrei Gromyko's statement that the Berlin talks are to be continued. They will, British Premier Edward Heath asserted, be extremely protracted but eventually lead to a successful conclusion.

Despite differences of opinion the general feeling at the conclusion of the UN General Assembly's twenty-fith anniversary celebrations is that individual problems do not, no matter how tough they may be, represent insuperable obstacles and that a minimum of international trust must be restored for survival's sake.

Mr Nixon asked whether Moscow was prepared to seek out a way to world peace or intended to continue along the old path of power politics. From its own viewpoint Moscow asked Washington similar questions.

Should the direct contact between President Nixon and Foreign Minister Gromyko prove to have laid the groundwork for a re-stablishment of trust between the superpowers the anniversary session of the UN will have been useful despite its not having achieved results on individual issues.

George Wronkow

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 October 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE



Opposition briefing

Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (on the Chancellor's left) discussing with Rainer Barzel and Richard Stücklen, Opposition leaders, the tenor of the talks currently under way in Warsaw and developments at the Four-Power meetings on the Berlin question. (Photo: dpa)

Sober Nixon speech at UN

Even before assuming office President Nixon talked in terms of foreign policy being the sector in which he felt himself to be most competent. He called it his best suit.

The suit obviously still fits him. After the deterioration in US-Soviet relations that had set in during the preceding weeks it would obviously have been tempting to paint the picture in the gloomiest of colours to the United Nations, either that or to make out that the situation was not half as bad as it seemed to be.

Mr Nixon resorted to neither of these extremes. His speech was constructive but made it clear that he harboured no illusions. He spoke in terms of "profound differences on matters of principle that cannot be eliminated merely by better relations between heads of government."

This in itself was a definite renunciation of premature summit diplomacy and his further comment that improvements in the political climate did not necessarily represent a genuine relaxation of tension holds good not only for US-Soviet relations but also, to a certain extent, for ties between this country and the Soviet Union.

President Nixon is on the lookout for specific improvements in individual sectors. He does not believe in changes that come like a bolt out of the blue.

(Handelsblatt, 26 October 1970)

Chile on the road to Socialism

This October has been a month worth remembering. Probably for the first time in the world's history a declared Marxist has been freely elected President by parliament. The country is Chile and Salvador Allende is now to govern the country for a six-year term.

Thirty-six per cent of the electorate voted for him in the September elections; more than three-quarters of the members of both houses of parliament have now voted him into office.

In the meantime shots have been fired in a country that has been considered to be pretty well the most peaceful in the whole of Latin America. An attempt has been made on the life of the C-in-C of the army, who has since died.

The shots were fired by right-wingers with the evident intention of preventing the Christian Democrats and the Conservatives from voting Marxist Allende into office.

Their attempt failed and Dr Allende will assume office quite legally at the beginning of November.

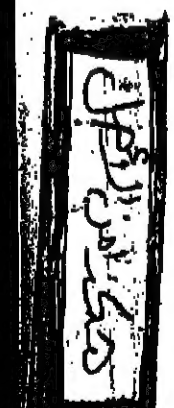
The progress of events in Chile will be more important and more exciting than in most past hand-overs of power in Latin America.

On the one hand Allende has declared his intention of pursuing socialist policies such as expropriation of the means of production and all that that entails and a pronouncedly pro-Sviet foreign policy.

On the other he has assured the Christian Democrats who lent him their support that parliamentary democracy and the freedoms of coalition, press and speech are to be maintained, likewise the independence of the judiciary.

An Enabling Act is thus not on the cards. If the Chilean road to Socialism proves a success it will represent a challenge not only to the West but also (and perhaps even more so) to the Soviet-controlled world.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 October 1970)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ottawa recognises Red China based on Stockholm formula

A demonstration of nuclear power accompanied China's recent diplomatic success of gaining diplomatic recognition by Canada. Hardly had the establishment of diplomatic ties between Ottawa and Peking been announced but China detonated another nuclear device at a test site in Sinkiang.

A fresh Chinese mushroom had been expected to grace the Asian skies for some time and its conspicuous absence had given rise to speculation that Peking was deliberately delaying its next nuclear test in order to make its presence felt in time for the UN General Assembly.

This and similar lines of thought have been reduced to the level of idle day-dreams by Mao's latest move.

The agreement between Peking and Ottawa on the exchange of diplomatic representatives is unquestionably more than a mere agreement between two governmants. For Mao Tse-tung it represents a breakthrough.

Ottawa's recognition of Peking is based on the Stockholm formula by which Peking continues to claim that Formosa inalienably forms part of China, a claim of which Canada has merely taken note, neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

The Stockholm formula indicates a change in outlook on the part of the Chinese leadership in respect of the position under international law. Up till this point Peking (and for that matter Chiang Kai-shek's regime in Taipeh too) had uncompromisingly rejected all Two-China approaches.

Peking's demand not merely for a seat at the United Nations alongside Taipeh but to replace Nationalist China altogether has so far prevented mainland Chinese membership of the UN and even rendered discussion of the idea more difficult.

The Stockholm formula represents a compromise the like of which Peking has not in the past been prepared to consider. This readiness is on a par with the astonishing flexibility with which Peking has of late been trying to regain diplomatic ground lost in the course of the cultural revolution.

The issue of Chinese admission to the United Nations now looks rather different too, though Communist China cannot, for that matter, be expected in this, the UN's anniversary year, to gain admission. And nothing could be more indicative of the imperfection of the world organisation than the non-membership of the world's most populous country.

What is different is that Peking may not feel the UN issue to be so urgent any more. The Stockholm formula now makes recognition of the People's Republic easier and a less protracted procedure for governments that have hitherto hesitated to go ahead because of the unpleasant repercussions.

The names of countries that may be expected shortly to follow Canada's example are already being bandied about. There are Italy, Belgium and Austria in Europe, Chile, Bolivia and Peru in South America and Libya in Africa.

Rome has been engaged in negotiations with Peking on the establishment of diplomatic relations for over a year. The talks have so far been without result but agreement could soon be reached on the basis of the procedure with Canada.

Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel announced at this year's General Assembly his country's intention of recognising mainland China. This is an important first step on the road to direct negotiations with Peking.

For China this would represent an opportunity not only of coming to terms with a further member of Nato and ally of the Unites States but also of establishing a diplomatic presence in the city that houses the headquarters of the European Common Market.

As Peking embarks on a programme of increasing diplomatic expansion the Bonn Federal government must also reappraise its position. Although this country is in a far better position than many others in the West in that it has no diplomatic relations with Nationalist China recognition of Peking has been taboo in Bonn for a matter of decades.

Japan may head the list of exporters to China but this country is China's second-best trading partner, which would seem to disprove the theory that trade follows the flag.

Yet for years Bonn has borne in mind Washington's wishes regarding recognition of Peking, the United States wanting there to be no disadvantageous repercussions on the international standing of Nationalist China, its most reliable ally in South-East Asia.

The Federal government has not even attempted to set up a trade mission in Peking. There were plans to do so during the Chancellorship of Ludwig Erhard but they were shelved at the Johnson administration's urgent request.

This is not the only complication. Conclusion of the treaty with Moscow has made a decision on the shape policy towards China is to take none the easier. Politicians and pundits still exist who expect a pincers movement in the form of ties between Bonn and Peking to achieve positive results in relations with Moscow, though this expectation has not been borne out by past experience.

Without a doubt both Peking and Moscow will in future pay even closer attention to Bonn's every move in view of their own ideological disputes and great-power rivalry.

Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsblatt, 21 October 1970)

First steps to European security conference

Designations differ for the major conference that is to lead from confrontation to treaty cooperation in Europe. To begin with it was generally termed the European security conference, followed by the variant "all-European security conference", later simplified to all-European conference or merely European conference.

It seems to be open to allcomers as far as deciding on the name is concerned but the choice made indicates shades of political opinion.

Of late the Eastern Bloc has taken to opting for "all-European conference", the inference being that it is a question of honour for the countries of Europe to meet at the conference table to settle their differences and that while America and Canada are still to be allowed to attend they must really be considered alien to such flights of pan-European fancy.

It also depends on the kind of conference desired whether the threshold to it is considered already to have been crossed and what stage of the procedure is felt to have been reached.

Much has been accomplished in recent months that has been conducive to the idea of a conference. The Bonn-Moscow treaty has eased one of the most serious differences of opinion in Europe even though there remains many a slip twixt signature and ratification.

Following President Pompidou's state visit to the Soviet Union Moscow voiced the view that considerable progress towards the holding of a conference had been made. This bears thinking about.

President Tito is visiting Common Market countries one after the other, and not merely with a view to economic ties. As an independent Communist who has no truck with blocs and feels certain that a conference will ease the situation the Yugoslav president is busy selling the conference idea.

Breaking down the bloc system is France's aim too, as Paris promptly commented as soon as the Eastern Bloc made its conference proposal. The Soviet Union now has M. Pompidou's approval in principle of the idea, but France had never said "non."

As M. Pompidou put it, the "active phase" for the conference had now begun, the stage at which objectives must be determined and ways and means of overcoming difficulties sought.

A great deal of preliminary work will need to be carried out before a couple of dozen countries can gather at the conference table. Stumbling-blocks in the way of the conference must not only be located and defined but also eliminated.

Even though it is not mentioned by name in the elaborate phraseology of the joint declaration following the French president's visit, Berlin remains a major problem. M. Pompidou, who has vaunted the frankness of his talks in the Soviet capital, made no bones about the importance of Berlin as a touchstone.

At the present "active" stage of preparations for the security conference the clearest point is still what it is not to be. It must not be allowed to become a propaganda show, Chancellor Willy Brandt commented following his talks in Bonn with President Tito.

Like neutral Austria the Chancellor would prefer a succession of conferences so as to avoid a summary spectacle. For that matter France is not the only country to have stated that there is no point in a conference if it is to do no more than consolidate the status quo — which is far from being a mere matter of guaranteeing existing frontiers.

There can be no prospect of making further progress towards the conference as long as the GDR refuses to bring to an end the pause for reconsideration it commenced following the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph in Kassel at the end of May either.

East Berlin of course puts the cart before the horse, maintaining that the security conference is bound to result in a return to normal in relations between the two German states. Yet the political accompaniment sounded by the GDR to the major Warsaw Pact manoeuvres east of the Elbe and Saale has not exactly been an encouragement to the conference idea.

It could be claimed that by virtue of President Pompidou's talk of an active phase France has, as it were, assumed responsibility for speeding preparation, albeit within the West European framework by which France set such great store in its Moscow talks.

On his way back from the United Nations Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is to spend some time in London, where he will no doubt have a great deal to say about the security conference, on which Britain has made no bones about its reservations.

The countries of Europe are still at varying stages of development towards the great gathering scheduled to be held in Helsinki.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 October 1970)

Infighting in the Arab World

The torso of President Nasser's Arab League is now disintegrating. Following the heavy fighting in Jordan countries both directly and indirectly involved are undergoing either power changes or demonstrative assertions of power by the old regimes.

In South Yemen five individuals who are claimed to represent a threat to the security of the state are to be sentenced to death. In Libya ex-Defence Minister Adam al Hawus has also been sentenced to execution.

In Syria the leader of the military faction, General Assad, has not only succeeded in ousting a number of prominent officials and top brass military men but also forced "dove" leader Jadid into exile and President Atassi to resign.

In Baghdad Vice-President Takriti, the man who stopped Iraqi troops from intervening in the fighting between King Hussein's army and the guerrillas, has been forced to resign all his public offices.

Everywhere the absence of President Nasser, a dominating figure whether by virtue of decision or mediation, has left the way clear for domestic political infighting.

It remains doubtful whether disintegration of the Arab front will favour the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the slightest prospect of peace with Israel.

The key to developments in neighbouring countries will continue to be Amman, where following the ceasefire enforced by President Nasser the decisive battle between Royalists and Palestinians has still to be fought.

This has been borne out yet again by the latest fighting over Irbid. Will the Great Powers be presented with a fait accompli? It depends to a great extent on the degree of influence they manage to exert on the new men in the Middle East.

One indication of General Assad's desire for greater independence is the cancellation of the visit to Tartos by the Red Fleet planned for next February.

In Egypt too the Soviet Union has yet to show the newcomers who is who. Information Minister Heikal, a dedicated follower of the late President Nasser, has resigned after half a year in office, electing to remain editor-in-chief of *Al Ahram*, the semi-official Cairo daily.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 23 October 1970)

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POLITICS

One year of Brandt-Scheel government



Brandt-Scheel cabinet members on the government benches in the Bundestag (Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

The first birthday of the Socialist/Liberal coalition was no occasion for celebrations.

The government was dogged by the thought that this night be not only its first anniversary but also its last. It hid its helplessness behind a mask of gay abandon.

The Opposition was in an attacking mood but secretly it was horror-struck at the thought that it might have to return to the helm so quickly and with such a short pause, not yet regenerated and not yet having found its feet after last year's election disaster.

It has been stated quite clearly that a new grand coalition would just make a mockery of our parliamentary system. It would be a government which, after the torment of the years 1968 and 1969 and the basic divergence of the two major parties in the past twelve months, had no character.

A Socialist-Liberal minority government would be basing its surmise on noteworthy speculation if it worked on the bold conviction that the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union would have to put up with it because they themselves had no one convincing candidate for the leadership to unify them and guide them into a constructive vote of no confidence designed to topple the Chancellor.

A CDU government, however, that came into existence and survived on the fragments of the FDP and the candidature of a few FDP renegades would be no better than Willy Brandt's government, whose fate depends on the frayed nerves of one or two Free Democrats who are not yet renegades.

New elections are no way out. There are great and formidable barriers in the way of a dissolution of the Bundestag, and a new general election thrown up by Basic Law.

Willy Brandt certainly has no use for a general election now. For a start it would be a breach of faith against the smaller coalition partner and would almost certainly mean the departure of the FDP from the political scene. Nor would the SPD stand to gain anything from an election.

Furthermore an election would serve only to underline and not to remove the greatest problem facing our parliamentary system at the moment: the electorate has divided itself into two gigantic blocs of almost equal size. Not even the introduction of a simple system of a majority voting would do much to alter this fact.

In this situation there is nothing much we can do but say good luck to Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel.

To put it plainly they do not deserve to be toppled so quickly, nor does the CDU deserve yet to have another chance at running the country.

"I intend to carry on," Chancellor Brandt has said. "Even if I have to leave the Chancellery tomorrow for whatever reason, I would not consider that I had proved a failure."

And he is quite right. For as long as his majority lasts, however small it may be, he must go on governing as though the sword of Damocles were not hanging over his head.

His best hope of salvation, if not the only one, lies in his unbroken will to go on. Resignation would mean the end.

Brandt and Scheel do not need to be ashamed of the situation reports on what they have already achieved.

Probably if they had to write the statement of government policy again they would not formulate such ambitious intentions. Without doubt one year ago the new government's eyes were bigger than its stomach. It bit off more than it could chew.

If they had their time again members of the government would certainly avoid some of the mistakes they have made. Willy Brandt's greatest mistake was the same as Kurt Georg Kiesinger's. Neither listened to Karl Schiller in time. Neither accepted his recommendations for polishing up the government's image as an economic policy maker.

But the coalition can point to a number of worthwhile achievements to counterbalance any mistakes it has made.

First of all there is their achievement in casting off the old illusions about policies towards the East Bloc. This may not be a vote-catcher but it was certainly long overdue.

Whatever the CDU says or does on the quiet it must be glad that the government is doing a lot of dirty work that the CDU would have had to do in exactly the same way if it regained power.

The Brandt-Scheel cabinet has set a course that the CDU would have to pursue.

The same applies to domestic policies where a new era of reform has dawned. The fruits of this will take time to ripen since reform requires both time and money and therefore expectations should not be too high. But here too the course has been set and no other government could achieve these aims with greater alacrity.

For Brandt the tragedy is, to a certain extent, that his cabinet has urged a number af measures that depend to a certain extent on developments that the Chancellor cannot influence much, if at all.

This applies to Ostpolitik. The Chancellor returned from Moscow assured that a compromise was possible and, for the Soviet Union, desirable. But he knows that the Kremlin is influenced by other groups on such questions and that situations such as the Middle East crisis and relationships between Washington and Moscow have their effect.

The same applies to Westpolitik. The Chancellor gave this a mighty boost in the Hague. How successful this will be depends more on the malleability of the other EEC countries than on this country.

Similarly economic policies: we seem to be entering a period of calm economic development but the scrambling for wages in the Federal Republic and inflation abroad may mean that optimism is misplaced.

But still the government deserves a chance. A combination of a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question and stabilisation of prices before next spring could bring it out of the doldrums and help it continue the good work it has started.

One year is not enough. The government has not yet had time to prove its worth nor has it been enough time for the Opposition to prove its claim to be worthy of governing again. The Opposition cry "Down with the Chancellor" does not qualify it for taking over again. Hard criticism of the government is one thing; a worthwhile governmental programme is something quite different.

The CDU/CSU government graph showed a downward curve from 1959 when the predominance of Konrad Adenauer was at the beginning of the end, to 1969 when Kiesinger was evicted from Palais Schaumburg.

The last decade of CDU rule was marked by stubbornness on foreign policy, sterility of domestic policy, the ill-starred chancellorship of Ludwig Erhard and a slump which threw hundreds of thousands out of work.

The State and John Citizen had to pay for the fact that the CDU/CSU had internal troubles and towards the end became incapable of governing. The SPD came to the rescue in 1966 but this could still not stop the rot.

Worst of all, the CDU/CSU are still plagued with the same weaknesses. They have not solved their leadership problem nor have they put forward a programme to show what concrete achievements could be expected if they returned triumphant to Bonn. Where is the saviour of the Union parties? Where is the man who, as chancellor, could feel sure that when the vote of no confidence came he would not be deserted by members of his own party?

Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Rainer Barzel and Helmut Kohl — daggers still appear from behind the arras when these names are named.

What is the Opposition's alternative programme to the German policy and the Ostpolitik of the Brandt/Scheel government and to its social welfare and economic policy concept?

Observers who a priori wish the CDU well, such as for instance editor-in-chief of *Die Welt* Herbert Kremp, find it hard to give the Opposition good publicity and quake in their boots when they think of the possibility of another change of power in the near future.

There is no alternative for it, the government coalition must grit its teeth and press on regardless. It must try to remain solid particularly where the surviving members of the FDP are concerned.

Whatever happens in Hesse and Bavaria when the regional assembly elections are held no one in Bonn must lose his nerve.

The government has not yet shot its bolt and the Opposition has not yet marshalled its forces into a party fit for ruling.

We are still in mid-stream and dare not change horses.

Theo Sommer

(DIE ZEIT, 23 October 1970)

The chips are down for the CSU

The chips are down, according to Rainer Barzel. Addressing a meeting of the Christian Social Union he named the deadline for the day after the Bavarian provincial assembly elections.

It is the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition government that will have had its chips!

This is just Barzel's opinion and erroneous, in that this turning point will have a different significance.

When all the hue and cry of the election campaign is set aside we can see clearly that the CSU leadership has presented the party as belonging to the extreme right and not the moderate right. This could be regarded as a process of enlightenment since it will make personal decisions easier, but the price to be paid is high.

The way the CDU, its leader and its delegates present the party has for months consisted of a number of illusory political arguments which are aimed at an unenlightened public.

It is claimed that the SPD is selling out the Federal Republic to the Bolsheviks, that we are on the threshold of "a Socialist Germany" and that Adolf Hitler's concept of "Gleichschaltung" (bringing everything into line) is on the way. This is terminology borrowed from the nationalist parties of the Weimar Republic.

There is no justification for thinking we will revert to that situation, neither polarisation into a two-party system nor the justified claims of either party to power.

Strauss's definition of the CSU as a collective movement of Christian-Liberal-Social-National elements is a backward step designed to arouse bourgeois emotions in favour of the CSU.

This position involves no moral or spiritual leadership unless this country is orientated to the seventies — the 1970s!

The CSU is going about this the wrong way, putting the cart before the horse and hoping to topple Chancellor Brandt before consolidating its own forces.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 October 1970)



CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss (Photo: Sven Simon)

■ CENTREPIECE

Germany and the United Nations during the past 25 years

This year the United Nations Organisation is celebrating its twenty-fifth year of existence. The United Nations Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 and came into force on 24 October that year. Today 126 states belong to the United Nations. The most important non-members are those countries that were divided or split after the Second World War — the largest part of China and both parts of Germany, Korea and Vietnam. In the case of China and the other divided countries the question is often raised whether both parts should not be admitted to the United Nations. Several tiny states such as Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino are also non-members

As far as Germany is concerned, there were for years two main reasons for the absence of the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) from the UN Building on New York's East River.

A peace treaty still had to be concluded. This could only be signed by an all-German government and would give Germany's position a firm legal basis in international law.

Secondly, the actual division of the country raised questions that could not be answered. Their very nature opposed admission of the Federal Republic and the GDR into the United Nations.

In recent months the years of discussions on the pros and cons of full membership for the Federal Republic and the GDR in the United Nations have entered a new stage.

Until the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats ended in the autumn of 1969 the government of this country believed that the admission of both parts of Germany into the UN was incompatible with the Federal Republic's claim to sole representation of Germany, with the right withheld the inhabitants of the GDR to self-determination and with the aim of restoring Germany's unity as a state in peace and liberty.

On the other hand, the possibility of membership for the Federal Republic alone was ruled out from the outset because of the right of veto enjoyed by the four major powers on questions of admission.

In the present world situation the Federal Republic and the GDR find themselves in the position of inseparable Siamese twins. Under Article Four Section Two of the United Nations Charter a state is admitted after a decision by the General Assembly and on recommendation by the Security Council.

Article 27 Section Two states that a country can achieve full membership of the UN only if all pecmanent members of the Security Council approve the resolution.

The Soviet Union would without doubt use its right of veto on the Security Council to block an application for membership from the Federal Republic unless the Western powers supported an application by the GDR. Similarly, the Western powers would block any move to make the GDR a UN member.

The full membership of both parts of Germany in the United Nations only appears possible at present and in future if they are both admitted at the same time.

Realising this, Bonn was prepared to support the aims and work of the United Nations without having the status of full membership. All Federal governments have in the past rejected any move aiming at full membership.

When it made its first application for membership in 1966, East Berlin was realistic enough to recommend the simultaneous admission of the Federal Republic in the organisation.

Previous governments were able to raise the status of the Federal Republic to the highest possible level under full membership which they deliberately avoided.

Like Switzerland, the Vatican, South Korea, South Vietnam and Monaco, the Federal Republic is represented by an official observer in the United Nations headquarters in New York.

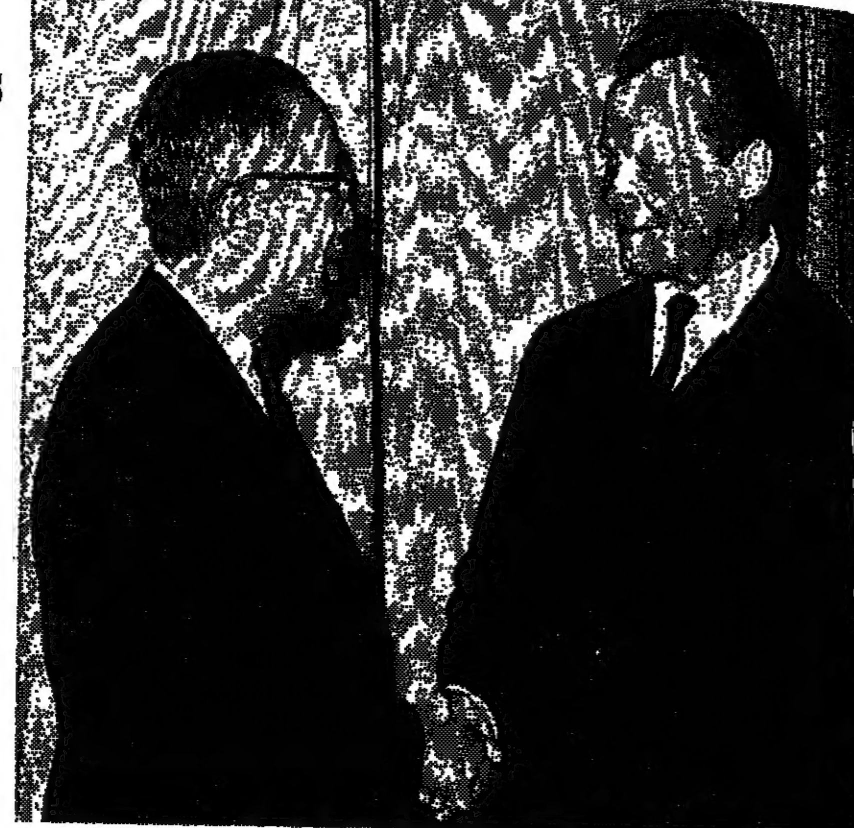
It is also a member of all the United Nation's special organisations and attends all the general conferences organised by the UN as a full member. The Federal Republic is also a member of some of the UN's subsidiary organs such as the Economic Commission for Europe, the UN Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee for the Preparation of the Second Development Decade.

The Federal Republic supports some of the UN's other important functions such as the development programme and the UN peace-keeping force on Cyprus with considerable voluntary financial donations.

With these payments the Federal Republic contributes to work done in the direct sphere of the United Nations Organisation as the goverment approves the humanitarian aims of the programme.

The status of the Federal Republic in the UN is most fittingly summed up by the term "quasi-membership." It enjoys all privileges beneath the level of full membership.

This deliberately pursued policy has not only given the world a good picture of the Federal Republic. It has also helped this country to block the GDR's access to the international stage even though the GDR has been no less resolute, though less successful, in attempts at attaining the same status as the Federal Republic on the international level.



Willy Brandt and U Thant in New York in 1965 (Photo: ...)

The German question has only had two brief airings in the United Nations. It was brought up in 1948 because of the blockade of Berlin by the Soviet Union. Discussions ended with the agreement reached by the four occupying powers on 4 May 1949.

This serious conflict between the major powers was not settled in formal proceedings before the United Nations but the negotiations leading to the agreement on 4 May 1949 took place mainly in the corridors of the organisation. The discussions of the Security Council must also have helped to clarify the tense situation in Berlin.

The United Nations dealt with the German question for a second time in 1951. This time the subject was the condition for organising free elections for the whole of Germany.

On 27 September 1951 the goverment made a statement to the Bundestag on the demand for free elections in the four zones of occupation and the four sectors of Berlin with the aim of forming a constituent national assembly for Germany.

Possibilities of holding free elections

The proposal envisaged that the preparation and organisation of the elections would be subject to international protection and control and that a new international commission under the control of the United Nations would "investigate the extent to which the existing conditions in the Soviet Zone and on the territory of the Federal Republic enables the holding of free elections."

At that time the Federal Republic was still under occupation control so that the proposal of the goverment and the Bundestag could only be submitted to the United Nations via the occupying powers.

On 5 November 1951 the goverments of the United States, Great Britain and France issued identical notes to move that this request should be included on the agenda of the sixth UN plenary session.

The motion was accepted by 47 votes to six with two abstentions. The East Bloc states on the controlling committee opposed the move. A committee was then set up to deal with the subject.

The committee recommended that a commission should be set up and the UN plenary session approved this proposal on 20 December 1951 by 45 votes to six with eight abstentions.

However the Russian occupation authority and the authorities in the GDR and the Eastern Sector of Berlin refused to admit the investigating commission or start talks with them.

The commission was not formally dissolved. Its powers still continue de jure today.

All this shows the conscious, desired distance characterising the relations between the United Nations and Germany as a whole. It also shows that until the autumn of 1969 the most important factor of governments in their policy concerning the United Nations was the German question.

Since the government of Social and Free Democrats took over there have been far-reaching changes in Germany policy. This new line also meant that the Federal Republic's relations to the United Nations were examined.

Chancellor Willy Brandt outlined the aims of the government's German policy with regard to the United Nations in his policy statement of 28 October 1969.

He said, "The object of our practical political work in the years immediately ahead is to preserve the unity of the nation by decontracting the relations between the two parts of Germany...

"Twenty years after the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the GDR we must prevent any future alienation of the two parts of the German nation, that is, arrive at a regular modus vivendi and from there proceed to cooperation.

"This is not just a German interest, for it is importance also for peace in Europe and for East-West relations. Our own attitude and that of our friends towards the international relations of the GDR depend not least on the attitude of East Berlin itself. It is, by the way, not our intention to curtail the benefits derived by our compatriots from international trade and cultural exchanges."

He stressed that his government intended to increase its activity in the United Nations, its special organisations and other international organisations.

In his "Govermental Report on the State of the Nation in Divided Germany" on 14 January 1970 Brandt confirmed these ideas.

The new government is aiming for a modus vivendi in the sense of a special relationship between the two parts of Germany. Unlike previous governments, it admits that the GDR is a state. Like its predecessors, its starting point is the continuation of the unity of the German nation and it refuses to give the GDR full diplomatic recognition.

As far as the internal or inter-German level is concerned, government policy aims to respect the generally recognised principles of international law even with the GDR and settle practical questions in many spheres to the advantage of both sides.

The government of the GDR on the other hand vetoes a special inter-German relationship and demands full diplomatic recognition from the Federal Republic with the usual relations between two states.

The GDR government believes that inter-German relations are not special but must be settled on the basis of international law, especially since, as they rightly claim, full diplomatic recognition by the Federal Republic would also be a decisive international breakthrough.

GDR policy aims at full independent membership of all international organisations. If the GDR managed to gain admission to the UN's special organisations or even, along with the Federal

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■ BOOK REVIEWS

Schumacher – the man and the statesman

Friedrich Heine: Dr Kurt Schumacher. A Democratic Socialist of European Character. Published by Musterschmidt of Göttingen, Zurich and Frankfurt.

Fritz Heine's book is a thin volume of great importance about one of the most important men of our time. What he crams into its 120 pages is of extraordinary value for anyone wanting to form a judgement about Kurt Schumacher, the party leader, the statesman and the person.

It is not a conventional biography. This is due to the political rank of the author and the overwhelming significance of the personality and career of Kurt Schumacher.

Fritz Heine was already linked with the work of the Social Democrat leaders in the Weimar Republic. After 1933 his active opposition to the Nazi regime soon forced him to emigrate. Prague, Paris and London were the stations of his exile.

On his return in 1946 he became one of Kurt Schumacher's closest colleagues. Because of his thorough knowledge of the Party and of the German history he had experienced he was able to draw a concise picture of the man who had a decisive role in shaping developments in Germany in the years following 1945.

The picture of Kurt Schumacher as a person is given without superfluous details of the dramatic and tragic stages of his life. The style is pithy, just what is needed to understand Schumacher's personality.

There is his childhood in West Prussia with his earliest impressions and views of frontier questions and the German-Polish problems. There is the tragic caesura of the First World War and afterwards his study and the individual stages in the political ideology of Kurt Schumacher, the son of an affluent middle-class merchant.

The author manages to depict convincingly against the background of historical events the political development of Schumacher to a Social Democrat of the Lasalle stamp.

He explains the charismatic character of the man who started to build up the new Social Democracy in 1945 and decisively shaped its social substance and political form.

The re-establishment of the Social Democratic Party was not Kurt Schumacher's only achievement after 1945. Other factors of importance were the successful battle against the spread of Communism, his struggle against the plans for an alliance of small states that would have been fatal for the future development of Germany and his decisive support of a federalised state with the declared aim of a free, reunified Germany.

Heine shows what difficulties and problems Kurt Schumacher had to overcome by means of first-rate documentary material.

All in all, we see a convincing sketch of a historical personality who, in the few brief years left to him after 1945, gave the Social Democratic Party its decisive political direction that later led to the Godesberg Programme and at the same time helped form the foundations of the democratic system that determines the being of our state.

This book of Fritz Heine's should have as large a readership as possible among the younger generation. Kurt Schumacher created yardsticks for democracy and national self-assurance. They are still valid in our times.

Stephan G. Thomas

(VORWÄRTS, 8 October 1970)

Handbook to political development over past 25 years

Michael Freund: The Politics of Liberty. Collected Essays on the Science and History of Politics. Edited by Walter Bernhardt. Published by Carl Schünemann of Bremen. 338 pages. Price 18 Marks.

This book is a selection of the political essay written during the past twenty years by Michael Freund, the Professor of Political Science and History at Kiel University.

There are essays on politics, on the problems of learning and teaching, on its relations to other disciplines as well as on the basic problems of post-war policy in this country.

They are not aimed at the expert. They do not represent a text-book from which students can take copions notes and learn all there is to know about the subject of politics.

The broad range of subjects and the way they are put over make these essays profitable not just to students but to any reader interested in the political developments of the past 25 years.

They show the history of political science at the same time as they describe post-war history. The also present the views and findings of a man to whom liberty and politics are not irreconcilable opposites. This is the liberal tenor always beneath the surface. Politics must conform to moral norms if it is to last for any length of time.

We find here the view of an intellectual and contemporary critic who, from experience of the past fifty years has come to the conclusion that naked, uncontrolled power has a little influence in history as the pure truth.

The author has not shied away from judgements and standpoints where he considers evaluation of a situation appropriate. The reader is given the same opportunity as facts and conclusions are set out plainly.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 October 1970)

Bundestag speeches

During the first year of the present legislative period 835 speeches were given in the Bundestag. 388 of these were given by members of the CDU/CSU and 283 were given by SPD members. FDP members voiced their views 187 times on the floor of the house.

The press officer for the CDU, Lorenz von Thadden, responsible for these figures, added that the parliamentary party leaders spoke the most times in the statistics for each party.

Rainer Barzel, leader of the Opposition, came top of the list speaking in the Bundestag 21 times. Herbert Wehner (SPD) and Wolfgang Mischnick (FDP) both spoke in the house twelve times.

Federal Chancellor Brandt spoke in the Bundestag 23 times. Alex Möller, Finance Minister, spoke 17 times, Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister, spoke 16 times and Josef Ertl, Minister of Agriculture, spoke 14 times.

Among the Opposition Gerhard Schröder spoke 17 times, fast-talking Franz Josef Strauss spoke 12 times and former Interior Minister Ernst Benda addressed the House 10 times.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 October 1970)

Continued from page 4

Republic, into the United Nations itself, this would have far-reaching consequences for the GDR's relations with those countries that had refused it full diplomatic recognition.

This is the reason why East Berlin has long wanted to be able to work within the United Nations, if possible as an equal partner alongside the Federal Republic.

The Social and Free Democrat coalition government has linked inter-German relations with foreign relations more closely than previous governments. It believes that the GDR can only hope to gain international respect and recognition to the extent to which it makes allowances for the special inter-German relationship.

At his second meeting with Prime Minister Willi Stoph in Kassel on 21 May 1970 Chancellor Brandt outlined the government's attitude on the principles and factors for the regulation of equal relation between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

The final proposal in Brandt's twenty-point progamme read, "The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic will, on the basis of the treaty to be concluded between them, make the necessary provisions to govern their membership and work in international organisations."

This link between the internal and foreign relations of the two German states has been repeatedly rejected bluntly and uncompromisingly by the GDR in recent months.

East Berlin would like to move the Federal Republic to give up the inter-German mondus vivendi and take part in a joint move with the GDR for both states to gain admission to the United Nations.

After the GDR's application for membership in 1966 failed, East Berlin made the following proposal in the draft treaty sent to President Gustav Heinemann on 18 December 1969: "The German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, without delay and in agreement with the principle of the universallity of the United Nations Organisation, apply for admission as fully entitled members of the United Nations Organisation. They will act so that other states support the admission of the two German states into the United Nations Organisation."

The question of UN membership for the Federal Republic and the GDR also played a role in the negotiations for the Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

In the accompanying guidelines to the Treaty of 12 August 1970 the Federal Republic stated its readiness to promote the entry of the two German states into the United Nations and its special organisations in the course of European detente.

It was further stated that internal relations have primacy over foreign relations in the case of the GDR. It is unlikely, to say the least, that other states, especially those of the Third World understand this clause in this way.

It would doubtlessly have been better for the guiding principles to have linked the inter-German modus vivendi more closely with the foreign relations of the two states.

The admission of the Federal Republic and the GDR to the United Nations would have far-reaching consequences. This is probably the reason why the three Western powers have so far adopted a very reserved attitude on this question.

Arthur Goldberg, the United States UN delegate, did indeed express his support for the admission of the Federal Republic and the GDR into the organisation as soon as possible. He also felt that the People's Republic of China, North and South Vietnam and North and South Korea should become full members.

UN General Secretary U Thant went one step further. At a press conference in New York on 11 September he said that it would be relatively easier to secure the entry of the two German states into the UN than the admission of the divided states of Korea and Vietnam. But he refused to forecast when the Federal Republic and the GDR would become UN members.

The problem of full UN membership for the Federal Republic and the GDR is closely linked with the question of full diplomatic recognition for the GDR.

It is unlikely that the Federal Republic will seek admission to the UN along with the GDR until the two German states have put their relations with one another on a new basis.

The question of whether simultaneous membership of two states entails their mutual recognition is disputed in international law. The important thing is that in UN practice two states can be members without having to give each other full diplomatic recognition.

Many objections may be overcome with the establishment of the fact that simultaneous membership of the Federal Republic and the GDR in the United Nations does not necessarily imply that the Federal Republic is granting the GDR full diplomatic recognition.

But with all the precautions and reservations connected with it, simultaneous admission of the two states into the United Nations would be interpreted by all the world as indirect recognition on the basis of international law.

This political interpretation could not be altered by the view put forward by international law that simultaneous membership is possible without mutual recognition. This is equally true of the Arab-Israeli talks in the UN and other precedents.

The second, more far-reaching consideration is the Berlin situation. Berlin is the most complicated and most dangerous point of the whole Germany problem.

Full diplomatic recognition of the GDR as well as the entry of the Federal Republic and the GDR into the United Nations would have an effect on the status of Berlin.

One thing is not made clear in the guiding principle to the Bonn-Moscow Treaty of 12 August 1970 and in Chancellor Brandt's twenty-point Kassel progamme of 21 May 1970 that both concern future membership of the United Nations— What is the position of West Berlin if the Federal Republic and the GDR are admitted to the UN?

This point shows that there is inevitably a close connection between the Berlin question and the Moscow Treaty. The Four Power talks currently being held in Berlin on ambassador level will show whether the Soviet Union is prepared to recognise that West Berlin should continue to be represented by the Federal Republic abroad.

West Berlin's interests are at present attended to by the Federal Republic— with both legal and political effect— in the special organisations and other international bodies.

The conventions and agreements drawn up within the United Nations and its special organisations and to which the Federal Republic is party also apply in most cases to West Berlin.

This legal and political status must not be allowed to change in future. It must be in Bonn's interest to avoid any impression that Western responsiblity for Germany as a whole and Berlin's in particular is being impaired.

Jens Hacker

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 October 1970)



THE ARTS

Berlin Festival's three weeks end disappointingly

Handelsblatt

The premiere of *Scarecrows* by Günter Grass at the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin was the only ballet performed at this year's Berlin Festival. Grass's liking for ballet is common knowledge. He has written an essay entitled *Ballerina* and composed many story lines for ballets. *Scarecrows* first conceived thirteen years ago, was included in his novel *Dog Years*. It has now arrived on the stage rather late.

The material with its imaginative fairy-tale elements shows the fatal coexistence and confrontation of two systems. There is the realm of the gardener who uses a scarecrow to protect himself from the birds threatening his order.

Opposed to this system, there is then the world of the scarecrows to which the gardener's daughter falls victim, first of all out of curiosity, then from compulsion.

Choreographer Marcel Luipart presents the work on stage clothed in a long sanctioned modernity that is still untouched by more recent developments in ballet.

The work was however a great success though this was due more to the precise, splendid performances of the soloists Silvia Kesselheim and Klaus Beelitz as masters of the scarecrow underground and Frank Frey and Eva Evdokimova playing the gardener and his daughter.

A great deal of the success is also due to Aribert Reimann's music with its ironic alienation and the extraordinarily rich range of illustrative musical and sound effects.

The opera company made an unproductive excursion into the musical action theatre with a premiere that had been assigned to the opera studio.

But it was not the young interpreters, singers and musicians that bear the blame for the agonising discomfort that settled over the Academy of Arts during and after the 75 minute performance of *National Days*.

The intended social satire of Wilhelminian patriotism and the political upheavals greeting the establishment of the Weimar Republic (in the background the picture of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht is meant to show political martyrdom) did not advance beyond the stage of being a confusing montage of the grotesque, cabaret effects and scattered documentation.

The scenic discomfort caused by Claus Henneberg could not be concealed by the musical brainwaves of Thomas Kessler and the experienced direction of Winfried Bauernfeind. Hansgeorg Utzerath proved Hochhuth's *Guerillas* cannot be rescued in his production on the stage of the *Freie Volksbühne* where the play was originally to have had its premiere.

Utzerath's version retained no more than the skeleton of the action in the lengthy original. The pale, unfamiliar fiction of a revolutionary movement from above was the only thing left—with its help an American senator plans to improve conditions in his country.

Colourless and sometimes trivial dialogue makes up most of the main body of the play. The producer feels that it is he who has to supply the missing colour, the picture of reality that could provoke revolutionary action.

Brutal montages of films and photographs show the social misery in South America and racial conflict in the United States as the writing on the wall. A loudspeaker spouts statistics.

In this hectic atmosphere Hochhuth is forgotten. The props did his play no good as shon when one impatient member of the audience objected, "We want drama and not cinema." There was also a political play in the *Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer*. A theatre collective has formed here around the two young talented producers Peter Stein and Claus Peymann with the support of the Berlin Senate. The aim of the group is to develop and explore new forms of theatre work. The first work presented in Berlin by this group was *The Mother* written by Bertolt Brecht in 1931 and based on Maxim Gorki's novel.

Stein, Schwiedrzik and Frank Steckel were responsible for this production that underlined the didactic character of a play in which the sense of revolutionary behaviour is presented in artistic simplicity.

Because of the love a simple worker's wife feels for her son, she gradually develops a political consciousness and becomes ready for action.

This learning process was, as Brecht reported, easier for German workers forty years ago confronted as they were by oppressive unemployment than for a bourgeois audience, and it was a bourgeois audience that filled the *Schaubühne*.

According to the commentary in the progamme the audience was meant to gain a critical distance from the play's historical context (Russia between 1905 and 1917) and through this abstraction recognise that the conduct of the working mother could point the basic course to be followed by non-proletarians today.

The cast acted on an almost bare stage that projected far into the stalls. Diction was clear, precise and underlined the didactic intention. There was no pathos.

Therese Giehse was in the centre of it all as a mother with warmth, humour and an uncomplicated natural intelligence. She was the only member of the acting collective to be named in her particular role.

Peter Hacks attempted to reduce the two expansive parts of Shakespeare's Henry IV into a version that could be played without trying the audience's patience. The result provided the Schiller Theater with a practical drama.

Hacks' version is based on Schlegel's translation and provides a balanced relationship between the political character of the play around the tormented figure of the King and the rich humour supplied above all by Fallstaff.

At the end of the Festival twelve months ago we asked whether the whole thing had not got into a rut. The latest Festival gave us no reason for revising our sceptical attitude.

It is true that few evenings went by during the three weeks without a work having its premiere. But the importance of the Berlin Festival is quality not quantity. If it is to be an attraction for visitors, it must be something extra-special.

The dramatic activity usual in a large city is not sufficiently attractive. But this time there were interesting contributions from companies based in France, Italy and New York.

Of Berlin's own achievements, the Schaubühne experiment attracted most attention. Hacks' version of Shakespeare and *Nocturnal Homages* the first play by Swede Lars Gustafsson, also deserve consideration. But these results alone are not enough. Walther Schmieding, the director of the Festival did not manage to interest theatre companies in Berlin in contributing works all with a common theme such as peace. There was a shortage of ideas that could add fresh impetus to the Festival.

Ingeborg Kuhnigk
(Handelsblatt, 13 October 1970)



A scene from Günter Grass's ballet 'Scarecrows'
(Photo: Harry Cro[...])

Heinrich Böll's 'Leprosy' premiered in Aachen

A suffragan bishop catches a young priest with a young woman teacher in the rectory in what he believes is obviously a compromising situation. The couple are listening to records, with shoes off and lying on the couch.

What happens? The suffragan bishop recommends that the priest should book into a hotel some distance away if he wants to do things like that.

The priest follows this advice but goes without his teacher friend and with a different end in sight. He commits suicide in the hotel room. Why? At the beginning of Heinrich Böll's latest drama *Leprosy* the corpse has already been cremated in all haste and without identification and the files have been closed.

The Church authorities, fearing a scandal, have intervened successfully at police headquarters. A detective named Tober becomes suspicious and on his own initiative, follows the dead man's traces.

A young cleric named Kumpert, a friend of the dead man and a protagonist of the opposition within the Church, soon sees through what has happened and proves difficult.

The authorities are embarrassed and have to issue a statement that the first symptoms of leprosy had been found on the body of the deceased, necessitating the immediate cremation of the corpse. Is the information true or is it no more than a subtle camouflage by the ecclesiastical authorities?

These questions remained unanswered in the version seen at the Aachen premiere, though not in the text already printed for the performance that Stroux was to produce in Düsseldorf before plans were changed.

The final scene, a comfortable quarantine centre for the friends of the dead priest, is given a nearly medical function in the Aachen performance instead of the primarily symbolic importance originally planned by Böll.

Böll obviously agreed to the changes as he was present at rehearsals. This unfortunately only confuses what was originally confusing and vague.

The suspicion of leprosy and the final

Continued on page 7





A scene from Heinrich Böll's latest play 'Leprosy' (Photo: Dirk Reinartz)

CINEMA

Mannheim Film Week lives up to its argumentative reputation

DIE WELT

Whirring projectors are silent again. The flickering on the screen is stilled and the critical audiences have gone home. The nineteenth Mannheim International Film Week is over.

The week-long presentation of films, ideas, opinions and speeches is over. As in the past two years it must be stressed that the Mannheim film festival is the great exception among present-day festivals.

In Oberhausen, Cannes and Venice bones of contention are an indigestible meal for the organisers. But in Mannheim they are relished. They are served up in discussions which are accepted by all participating.

This year was no exception. Right from the start a group of critical film-makers, writers and journalists kept calling for running discussions on the point of film festivals of this kind, on possible changes in structure and on problems concerning the jury and the awarding of prizes.

The running discussion never came into being. It was pointed out that there was such a heavy programme that there was little time for talking.

But on the last day the great duel of words could not be avoided any longer. Participants in the festival were able to introduce reform!

One of the new ideas was that all the participants in the festival should select a jury from a list of 32 names. The ballot was in writing.

Names were also selected for the panel which tackled the programme of films to be shown at the Mannheim Film Week.

In the end it was decided that there should be yet a third jury, comprising seven people, to do the work needed on the information side and in the administration of the financially attractive programme of awards.

This third jury is intended as a safeguard against the building up of blocs within the main jury.

Scarcely anyone could object to the award of the Grand Prix to Lehner and Lajournade. None of the other films entered by film-makers who were not tried and tested came up to their standard.

La Fin des Pyrénées was among the few films that were well staged. Its subject was repression and the effect of this on the film's main character.

In *La Fin des Pyrénées* a young couple are seen trying to flee from the demands and compulsions of society.

Their attempted flight ends in chaos. The man kills several innocent people. He seeks refuge in a house with his mistress and is besieged by the police.

He puts up a resistance but is is pointless. Lajournade has tackled the story of a situation of stress ending explosively. His treatment of the subject is at times brutal and at times elegiac.

This film is typical of many of the productions of young directors in recent times.

One such film is Emshwiller's *Image, Flash and Voice*. The subject of this film is the sensuality of film frames and soundtracks.

Other films that fit into this category are *Heroic Landscape* by Fritz Andree Kracht from the Federal Republic, *Der Paradiesgarten* (Paradise Garden) by Bernd Schwamm, also from this country and the productions of the Munich Film and TV College, *Lydia* and *Dark Spring*.

What all these films have in common is a thoroughly critical awareness of the desolate conditions of human existence.

Awareness of this, however, has not occasioned the directors to indulge in an out-and-out campaign to change this situation through the medium of their films.

They take a different course, instead; retreating into neo-Romantic meditation; which allows them to tackle "their" problems from the inside rather than from the outside.

Reinlichkeitserziehung (Hygiene Education) is an example of this. An even better example is provided by *Kinder sind keine Rinder* (Children are not Cattle) by Helke Sanders from this country.

This film is a report on the *Schülerläden* (school-shops) in Berlin. The jargon of this enlightening film never ascends into the realms of sociologist's German, which has made every political work on this subject totally indigestible.

Other agitation films had a more evil tone. *Gewalt* (Violence) by R. Neddermann, *Er steht um fünf auf* (He gets up at five) by Hansjürgen Hilgert and *Bloody River* by Richard Besrodinoff, all from the Federal Republic, were among such films.

Gewalt shows a man photographing two policemen arresting another man. The two cops notice that they are being photographed and turn on the other man, beating him with fists and batons. For eight minutes they beat up the camera which has taken the place of the photographer. The monotony of this eight minutes is sufficient to turn people off the film physically. Neddermann knew well how to depict violence.

The American documentaries *Carry it on!* by Robert Jons and *King* by Richard Kaplan depict an ideology in the shape of two personalities.

The ideology is peace and in the one film Joan Baez sings for peace, in the other Martin Luther King talks and preaches peace.

King's peace marches, the tirades of hate against the assassinated negro leader by his opponents, the folk-song festivals and backstage presence of Joan Baez are all very striking.

But both films are seconded to the giant personalities they depict. In both cases the directors fail to achieve the necessary objective distance for portraying characters and situations as complex as this.

Mannheim Film Week showed that in the sphere of political filming West German directors have gained ground. Strong criticism at their often indigestible work has woken them up. In Mannheim they put on films that were truly relevant.

The international jury published the reasons why they had come to their decisions. In addition discussions with the jury on their qualitative and aesthetic criteria were made public.

Jochen Schümann
(DIE WELT, 12 October 1970)



Scene from 'Powers Born to Hell' this country's entry at Mannheim
(Photo: Wolfgang Richter)

Study courses by television

In a joint statement issued by this country's two television channels, ZDF and ARD, the companies have expressed their readiness to cooperate in the planning, development, production and transmission of programmes to be used in conjunction with correspondence courses and similar educational methods.

They believe that cooperation between the broadcasting stations and the other partners – the universities, the central government and the Federal states – should be set out in a contract.

The financial situation should also be settled so that funds are always available for this new system of study, the statement added.

Agreements will be made among individual partners for certain projects.

The broadcasting stations will now step up the production of experimental programmes.
(DIE WELT, 25 September 1970)

Continued from page 6

scene in the quarantine centre are devoid of all dramatic meaning unless they symbolise part of what could be described as a metaphysical infection.

It is said time and time again that the young priest had been unable to give up his faith, his constancy and his innocence. The fact that the Church was part of the Establishment and was guilty of the same manipulations and underhand action had, it is claimed, driven him to his death. "Saints commit suicide."

In some scenes the play seems to suggest that loyalty and innocence are treated as a sort of leprosy by the world and the Church authorities.

But what is left of all that when the main manipulator, the suffragan bishop, is sent into quarantine by the end of the play? The concession of bona fides is pushed so far that the play loses its impetus.

It is no longer considered contemporary to confront realistic action on stage with metaphysical symbolism. Böll obviously felt that when planning his play.

He has not risked drawing the formal consequences of his brainwave that cannot terminate in any other way. The realistic and symbolic levels are inextricably intermingled with unfortunate results for the vivacity of the characters and the language that remains flat and colourless, the language used in round-table discussions of everyday problems.

The performance would have had a far more illuminating effect if it had followed the intention not voiced plainly enough by Böll and elucidated Böll's conception of faith, constancy and innocence.

Director Klaus Wagner pushed that all to the side. The Aachen audience saw no more than a rather dubious detective play with a clerical flavour. It would be a pity if *Leprosy* despite all its deficiences, were not to be performed again, and not only because the play occasionally illuminates clearly ecclesiastical opportunism and the common clerical manipulation.

What Böll has here is an explosive subject—confrontation of hardening structures, cynicism on the one hand and the radical demand of faith, love and constancy on the other. Another production of the play could still reveal this side.

Heinrich Vormweg
(DIE ZEIT, 16 October 1970)

Mannheim's awards

Mannheim International Film Week's Grand Prix worth 10,000 Marks was shared by two film, *La Fin des Pyrénées* by Jean Pierre Lajournade from France and *Omnia Vincit Amor* by Georg Lehner from Berlin.

The international jury under the chairmanship of Ralph Stephenson based their decision on the enlightening metaphors in the French film, which the director had used to reflect the situation of members of the younger generation.

Lehner's film they said was the testimony of a film-maker who treated with hard-headed political and aesthetic logic a theme that had been clouded in taboos, conventions and tradition.

This is the first time that a German film has ever done so well as to share the Grand Prix since it was first awarded in 1962. Last year the prize was not awarded at all since none of the films on show was deemed worthy enough.

The much sought after "film ducats" were awarded this year to five films. A ducat and 1,500 Marks went to *Befejezetlenuel* (Unfinished) by Judith Vas from Hungary, *Reinlichkeitserziehung* (Hygiene Education) by the Ki Film Group in Berlin, *Syn* (The Son) by Ryszard Czekala from Poland, *Times For* by Stephan Dwoskin, Great Britain and *Manha Cinzenta* by Olney A. São Paulo from Brazil.

The Josef von Sternberg Prize, worth 2,000 Marks, which is given to the most original and outspoken film was awarded to the American film *Image, Flash and Voice* by Ed Emshwiller.

The special prize for the best television film was awarded to the German entry *Powers Born to Hell* by Hannes Karnick and Wolfgang Richter from Darmstadt.

(DIE WELT, 12 October 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Gastroscopy owes a great debt to Professor Rudolf Schindler

Confronted by the modern technical arsenal used today in treatment and diagnosis many doctors often look back nostalgically to the less complicated methods that were in vogue when they began to practice.

Stethoscopes, thermometers and equipment for measuring blood pressure are no longer sufficient. Electrocardiograms, hospital laboratories, nuclear medicine and endoscopy, to mention only a few methods, provide more accurate and more specialised information for use in diagnosis.

Endoscopy is a method enabling doctors to view via optical instruments internal parts of the body and gain information important for diagnosis.

There are now a whole series of these "scoples". Gastroscopy examines the interior of the stomach, laparoscopy abdominal organs. There is also bronchoscopy, mediastinoscopy and, more recently, pelviscopy, a gynaecological method recently described by Professor Kurt Semm.

Professor Semm, formerly teaching in Munich, now in Kiel, is the president of the First European Congress for Endoscopy now being held in Munich.

The Congress shows that a highly specialised examination method can reunite specialists from all medical branches. Surgeons, specialists for internal complaints, gynaecologists, ear, nose and throat specialists, paediatricians and urologists all discussed their work in Munich.

Science is international and it may seem a waste of time to point out any national merits. But as the word nostalgia has been mentioned, it is only logical to remember that endoscopy was once something of a German invention.

Many doctors here researched the method but they had few disciples. Endoscopy is one of the many things that did not at first prove successful here and returned to us via the United States or Japan.

One of the scientists who took endoscopy to America was Professor Rudolf Schindler who started his experiments with gastroscopy fifty years ago in Munich's Schwabing Hospital. Experiments in this field had begun in the nineteenth century but were given up as too dangerous.

Professor Schindler later spoke of his motives at that time: "There were so many soldiers in Munich's military hospitals who were suffering from stomach complaints. As their complaint could not be established objectively, they were not entitled to any pension under German law. But their doctors were convinced that most of them were organically ill.

"So I got the idea that we only needed to look into their stomachs to find out what was wrong. That was what I did and discovered chronic gastritis, a complaint that was as good as unknown at that time.

"I had constructed my own gastroscope that remained the standard instrument for this procedure for ten years. But what still surprises me after the event is the remarkable fact that I was able to describe and illustrate the whole field of endoscopy in stomach complaints in my first publication in 1923, *Atlas and Text Book of Gastroscopy*."

Professor Schindler's successes were no accident. He was a real doctor for whom people counted and a real scientist who did everything exactly right down to the smallest detail.

In 1932 he worked with an instrument-maker in Berlin by the name of Wolf to construct a pliant gastroscope to replace the rigid ones already in use. This led to the final breakthrough of gastroscopy.

In 1934 he went to the University of Chicago and in 1936 received the American Medical Association's gold medal. He taught in California and Brazil where he learnt Portuguese at the age of seventy.

In 1965 Professor Schindler finally returned home to Munich where he remained dedicated to science until his death in 1968. His pupils came to him from all over the world to seek the advice of the grand old man of gastroscopy.

The Munich congress now proposes to award for the first time a Rudolf Schindler Prize for the best film on endoscopy, a fitting honour for the professor.

Since the War the Erlangen School has led in the use of gastroscopy. Professors Norbert Henning and Ludwig Demling have developed the method further. The introduction of fibreglass optics means that the instruments are now easier to use and less dangers are involved.

Ludwig Demling, the Honorary President of the Endoscopy Congress, has for years been making the demand that more attention should be paid to gastroscopy in preventive medicine so that stomach cancer can be found in its early stages.

He dismisses objections from the other side that this method is too expensive and medically too radical. It may, he says, be too radical for those doctors who have to learn examinational techniques and too expensive for doctors who have to supply the necessary instruments and the sickness insurance funds that have to finance the corresponding examinations.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 October 1970)

Life-saving 'Cobra'

Cobra is the call sign of the first radio stand-by service for doctors in the Federal Republic that was recently established in Oberhausen for the initial three-month experimental period.

For seven years Oberhausen's doctors and the city's Mayoress, Luise Albertz, had fought a radio wavelength to be allocated for this purpose.

The city has now one of the most modern medical stand-by services in the Federal Republic. Doctors visiting patients can be told over the radio which patient they must visit next.

Ten sets of radio equipment are at present in operation. One item on the inventory is a light that the doctor can place on the roof of his car when visiting a patient. If he is needed the light flashes, enabling the doctor to know that he is required.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 October 1970)

Health committee demands improved mental homes

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Between six and seven million pe[ople] in the Federal Republic – te[n to] twelve per cent of the population – [need] psychiatric treatment, according to [a] report made to the Bundestag by [a] committee investigating the faciliti[es pro]vided in this field.

The thirteen scientists interviewed by the committee believe that two to th[ree] per cent of the population of the Federal Republic are laid low socially and pro[fessionally] by complaints that are mani[festly] of a mental nature while a further eight to ten per cent are less serio[usly] affected.

Every year 600,000 people in th[is] country receive psychiatric treatment for the first time.

Urgent demands were made. The [...] situation in mental health should [be] improved. Hospitals, most of which are [...] least modern social therapy and rehabili[tation] must be given more emphasis.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 October 19[70])

The nervous system – a vast cybernetic network

Hannoversche Allgemeine

In recent decades medicine has been enriched by a new branch of research – neurology. As Professor Otto Creuzfeldt, the Munich neurophysiologist, pointed out, the traditional anatomical methods were no longer adequate for describing the connections between the individual nerve cells, the network of message channels and the highly sensitive contact points.

On top of this, the chemical processes within the nervous system were so complicated that its function would have remained totally incomprehensible without the help of biochemical examinational methods.

Even the number of nerve cells is one of nature's most astonishing achievements. Professor Akert of Zurich said that there are over ten thousand million cells in the human brain.

Each of these cells has anything between a thousand and ten thousand connections. If laid out end to end this network would stretch for anything up to 250, 000 miles.

We have known for some time now that the nerve cells are able to form and carry emotive stimuli. This is an important function of our nervous system.

But how do these impulses travel from the central nervous system where the decisions are taken to the various organs and parts of the body where they must be acted upon?

Even the long appendages of the nerve cells would be too short to carry an impulse from the brain to the big toe for instance.

This is where the contact system comes in. The nerve cells are connected with each other via synapses which carry the impulse from one nerve cell to the next and also to whichever organ is meant to receive the message.

It used to be thought that there was some sort of continuous circuit to carry these impulses through the body. Examining the human body with an electron microscope has proved that this continuity theory is false.

This discovery has confronted scientists with the exciting question of how this gap is bridged. What sort of mechanism prevents the nerve impulses from being stopped in the circuit?

Researchers have now found that there are two different types of synapses. There are electrical synapses with a very narrow gap and a low electric resistance. Impulses go direct from cell to cell. Synapses of this type are only found in primitive creatures.

The synapses occurring in the human organism are nearly all chemical synapses with a wider gap. Impulses are carried via chemical substances.

But even this description only clears up part of the mystery surrounding the synapses. There are also two types of chemical synapses that are diametrically opposed to each other. The one group carries stimulating impulses while the other carries inhibiting impulses.

Professor Akert said, "With the thousands of stimulating and inhibiting processes each capable of transmitting hundreds of impulses per second, the individual nerve cell proves to be a cybernetic unit with an astounding range of functions."

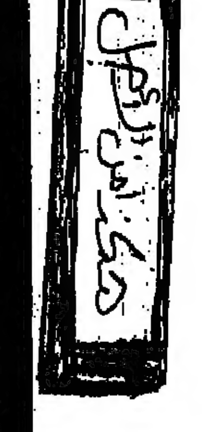
And where do these important neurotransmitters come from? The nerve cells themselves produce this substance as soon as they are stimulated.

Professor Ulf von Euler of Stockholm cited a few examples to explain the similarity with the transmitter substances. In the sympathetic nerves, part of our vegetative nervous system, noradrenalin, a close relation of the well-known hormone adrenalin, acts as a neurotransmitter.

As soon as it is set free at the end of the nerve its effects vary from organ to organ. It narrows vessels, stimulates the function of the heart, widens pupils or mobilises fat reserves.

Alfred Püllmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 October 1970)



■ TRAVEL

Hamburg-Munich by rail in two hours

Krauss-Maffei of Munich have been engaged for some time on preliminary technical studies for a high-speed railway system designed to cut the travel time between, say, Munich and Hamburg to two hours.

The work is being carried out in conjunction with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of Ottobrunn, near Munich, and Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways. The Federal Ministries of Transport and Science are also involved.

At a recent press conference concerning the project it was clear that all concerned expect it to be of the greatest importance in providing a solution to traffic problems from the mid-eighties on.

A comparative study of travel times compiled by project technicians reveals that the Transrapid, as it is to be called, promises to be faster than any other means of transport, including aeroplanes, over distances of between 200 and 1,400 kilometres (125 and 860 miles).

The Transrapid is to glide wheellessly along a track eight metres (26 feet) above the ground. Trains will travel at speeds of about 500 kilometres (300 miles) an hour, a speed that is far beyond the limits of wheeled vehicles, which can at best manage 300-350 kilometres an hour (190-220 miles per hour).

The trains could be conveyed by means of either the hovercraft principle or magnetic fields, Krauss-Maffei evidently preferring the latter.

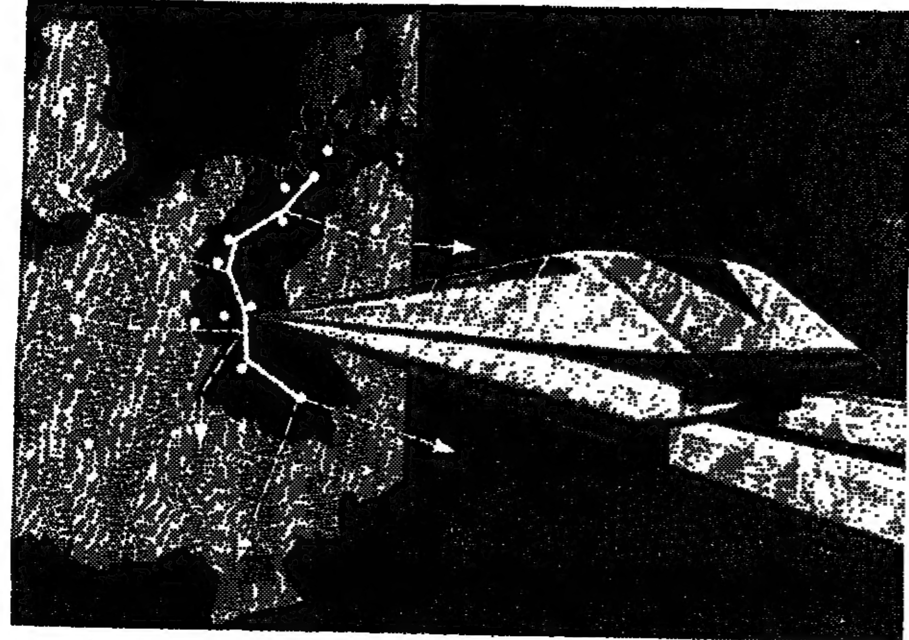
This would involve the rolling stock moving along the track without any friction whatsoever since there would be several contimetres clearance between the carriages and the guiderail. Electric power would, of course, provide the propulsion.

From the comments made at the press conference by board chairman Dr Wolf and Herr von Bernuth, a Krauss-Maffei director, it is clear that at this stage there is little point in trying to estimate the total cost of developing the system.

At the same time it was pointed out that the capital investment required for the Transrapid will be only a small fraction of the 300,000 million Marks the authors of a report commissioned by Shell believe will be necessary to keep traffic on the roads moving by the mid-eighties.

By way of comparison it was noted that an experimental hovertrain track in France would involve estimated expenditure to the tune of 1.8 million francs per kilometre.

To convey some idea of the amounts involved it was forecast that in a few years' time development of the Transrapid system could be costing something in the region of 350 million Marks per annum.



An artist's impression of the Transrapid imposed on a map of the European rail network of the future (Drawing: Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm)

The project will mainly be funded by the Exchequer and binding undertakings appear to have been made as far as development costs are concerned.

Construction work, it was stated, could get under way in about seven years' time, making the finished product available by about the mid-eighties. Individual trains are to be about 45 metres (148 feet) long, weigh a maximum of seventy metric tons and convey 150 to 220 passengers.

This passenger capacity is quite considerable. Assuming that the permanent way was to link Munich and Hamburg via Frankfurt and the Ruhr and be used by a fleet of 118 Transrapid trains some 57,000 passengers could be carried in both directions every day.

In terms of passenger-kilometres this would amount to 135 million a day, as against the Bundesbahn's daily average figure for 1968 of 111 million.

The Transrapid is expected to be more than satisfactory in reliability, safety and economy. Passenger fares will be far less than the corresponding air fares and probably less than the present first-class rail fares.

One decided advantage of the projected mode of transport is that it will be virtually noiseless and exhaust-free. The most serious technical problem that has evidently yet to be solved is that of transmitting electric power to drive the generators when train and track will not come into direct contact.

"We have contacts rather than contracts," Dr Wolf of Krauss-Maffei noted in reply to a query as to the nature of ties with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

At the present stage of developments there is fierce competition between ideas, but Dr Wolf left his audience in no doubt that at a later stage close cooperation will ensue. It remained to be seen whether or not a joint subsidiary would be set up with this end in view.

Similar projects are under development in France, Britain, Japan and the Soviet Union.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 October 1970)

Oil supplies

Continued from page 11

ries. The other main call for investment is in the transport sector.

Forty new tankers will be required at a cost of five thousand million Marks.

Estimated world oil consumption in 1980 will be 3.5 thousand million tons. In all the world oil industry will have to invest 300 thousand million dollars in the next decade.

With estimated reserves of 600 to 800 thousand million tons the oil industry is not faced so much with a supply problem as with a financing problem. But doomsday is not just around the corner.

Gerd Friedel

(CHRIST UND WELT, 16 October 1970)

Brighter, safer trains on the way

Passenger trains operated by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, are shortly to be given a new colour scheme. Between Christmas and Easter three domestic express services are to be given the new look.

The basic colour will be grey. Second-class carriages are to sport a blue stripe, first-class carriages one in orange. Restaurant cars and sleeping cars will boast a red stripe. The carriages of one express service are already painted in the new colours. If they prove a success all Bundesbahn carriages will be given the new look from 1972 on.

From 1972 all new carriages will be air-conditioned. Carriage windows will then be permanently shut and doors fitted with a lock making it impossible to open them while the train is in motion.

Passengers will be informed over loudspeakers where the train is due to make its next stop. Last but not least the toilet facilities are to be made roomier.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 October 1970)

Increased air traffic in this country

Flight traffic in the Federal Republic continues to increase in volume. In the first six months of the year 1,100,000 flight movements were registered on airfields in this country, 300,000 of them being commercial traffic.

According to the latest figures supplied by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden the number of passengers conveyed between January and June 1970 was 11.8 million, an increase of twenty per cent over the corresponding period last year. Freight increased by nearly ten per cent to 179,400 tons.

(Handelsblatt, 8 October 1970)

Heinrich Focke, father of the helicopter, is 80 years old

Schoolboy Henrich Focke already had a sound theoretical grounding in his hobby when in 1908 he started his first gliding trials with model aircraft in Bremen.

While his father made a name for himself as an art historian Henrich, the eighteen-year-old son, grew increasingly interested in the latest in technology, an interest he has retained to this day.

Henrich Focke, the renowned aircraft designer, was eighty on 8 October.

In 1911, a year after commencing his studies of mechanical engineering at Hannover, Focke followed up his initial trials in Bremen with the construction of a dove-shaped craft.

His engineering studies were interrupted by the First World War, in which he was first an aviator and was subsequently to gain amount of practical experience as a member of ground crews.

In 1920, together with his friend, Georg Wulf, he started to build his first single-decker aircraft, powered by a fifty-horse-power engine.

Personal friendship with Wulf, also a wartime airman, led in 1924 to the establishment of a joint company, Focke-Wulf, an name that was soon to become one of the best-known in the German aircraft industry.

Aircraft designed by Henrich Focke, amongst them the Möwe 8, the Bussard, the Falke and the Ente, became household names. For work which had led to a perceptible improvement in aircraft stability he was awarded the title Professor by his home town, Bremen, in 1930.

Although Focke had designed more than thirty aircraft by 1935 the thirties marked the beginning of a new and most important stage in his career as a designer. He concentrated on helicopter design.



(Photo: dpa)

By 1937 a large number of specialists from all over the world were able to see the first usable helicopter in the world, already granted an official flight permit, put through its paces.

Focke had succeeded in considerably reducing the danger of the VTOL of his generation crashing. His Focke-Wulf 61 even landed safely with the engines switched off.

At the same time the FW 61 outperformed any comparable aircraft in existence. Its maximum speed was 122 kilometres an hour (76 miles per hour), maximum altitude 2,439 metres (8,000 feet) and range 109 kilometres (69 miles).

After the Second World War Professor Focke worked as an engineering consultant in Paris and London before returning to Bremen to set up in consultancy. In 1952 he and his team took the opportunity of moving to an aeronautics research centre in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

His ambition was still to design and construct a helicopter capable of flying at speeds of between 400 and 500 kilometres an hour (250-300 miles per hour).

The theoretical basis of an appropriate design had occupied him since 1940, when he patented the idea of pivoting aircrews in Berlin. Designers all over the world are still working on the idea.

In 1954 Focke returned to Stuttgart, where he was appointed to the chair of aircraft construction at the University of Technology. Two years later he was back in Bremen working on helicopters again.

Design problems relating to helicopters, of which he can justly by said to be the spiritual father, continue to command his attention and there can be no doubt that this sturdy octogenarian will continue to work on helicopter design.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 October 1970)



OUR WORLD

Brewing brothers make monastic life acceptable to hedonists!

Like galley slaves the brothers sweat and toil. The barrel is opened, the tap driven home and the first measure is poured. Without interruption the beer flows from the huge barrel into jugs as the queue of people grows.

The next barrel is already being rolled out. The strenuous work behind the counter is appreciated as the brew from malt, hops and barley is passed down to the milling throng of several hundred people chattering and laughing, making enough noise to burst an onlooker's eardrums in the tavern at Andechs Monastery.

Time to eat. Large radishes are unpacked, bread is cut up and the meal is eaten and washed down with the foaming brew in the beer mugs so speedily that you would think the end of the world was nigh.

Anyone who has ever been to Andechs will never forget it. The atmosphere is not that of a seedy bar, nor that of a tavern where red-faced wine-soaked boozers sing loud and course songs.

The atmosphere is typically Bavarian, centuries old and filled with the joy of living and made even more fascinating by the fact that people come from all over the world to visit Andechs.

Recommended cuisine

Andechs is about five kilometres (three miles approximately) away from the Ammersee on the little road between Starnberg and Herrsching. The village is actually called Erling-Andechs. By car it is only ten minutes from Starnberg and five minutes from Herrsching.

Not only are the food and drink at the monastery a recommendation for a visit, but also the fact that the trip from Munich takes the visitor through the romantic Kiental.

Andechs monastery was founded by the Benedictine monks in 1455. It has a world-famous pilgrims church and was once one of the most important centres of pilgrimage in the whole world.

Five kinds of beer can be drunk at Andechs. All are brewed from the water of a spring at the monastery rich in calcium. Each year six hundred thousand litres of beer are drunk at the monastery.

Under the guidance of Father Daniel the monks brew the beer and pour it. Since this is Bavaria it goes without saying that every kind of food is available from bread and cheese to roasts.

Another attractive trip is to Weltenburg Monastery although the brewing there is not carried out by the monks, but by a lessee in the monastery who also owns six local pubs.

Monks brew the beer but unlike those at Andechs they have no spring to supply them with water.

Weltenburg monastery which is near Kehlheim on the Danube has not only its beer to recommend it. It is situated right by the Danube Gap only five minutes away from Kehlheim by car. The most pleasant road to Weltenburg passes through Altmühltal. Then the trip takes you via Beilngries and Riedenburg.

The monastery is in the shape of a rectangle and there is room for over 500 people in the courtyard when the weather is fine. As at Andechs everybody here has a massive thirst. The lessee Anton Rühl sells a million and a half litres of beer each year.

There is only one kind of beer here and it is more bitter than the five at Andechs. The reason for the extra bitterness is that it contains more hops. The result of the bitterness is that it gives the drinker a raring appetite.

The monastery runs a grave risk of becoming a tourist paradise. On bank holidays when the weather is fine over ten thousand people eat and drink there. On such days seven thousand litres of beer run down thirsty gullets.

Weltenburg has one of the most magnificent Baroque chapels in southern Germany, founded in 600 A.D. and later turned into a Benedictine monastery by Saint Boniface.

It is in the year 1050 that we first hear of the monks bringing malt from a nearby farm. But it was only in the year 1580 that official permission was given to brew beer by the Abbot Wolfgang Vilsmayr.

Now Engelsberg – another historic monastery. According to legend Roman soldiers, converted to Christianity, left the ranks to go to Engelsberg and follow their new religion.

Indisputable is the fact that Engelsberg is situated at the bend in the Limes near Miltenberg.

It is thought that around 1300 AD a chapel was built on this small mountain which is less than 1,000 feet high. Engelsberg Monastery was built between 1630 and 1639.

Engelsberg, too, was and is a place of pilgrimage. Pilgrims still come today on foot from Cologne. Succour is waiting for them at the monastery. Early this century this source of succour for pilgrims became a regular eating place.

Today it is run by eighty-one year-old Father Quirin, with two monks and four other employees as his staff.

In 1969 almost 150,000 people visited this monastery, which was founded by the Capuchins and was taken over by the Franciscan order in 1828.

At the monastery you can drink your dark beer while eating a bread that is baked with five spices. This is made to a secret recipe. Bakers in Frankfurt have done their utmost to get the recipe from Father Quirin, but he would not be led into the temptation to reveal the secret.

With your secret bread you can eat an outstanding Swiss cheese. Apart from their beer the monks at Engelsberg go in for the hard stuff – they brew their own plum brandy.

Several roads lead to Miltenberg. There is the highway via Obernburg for those coming from Frankfurt. Alternatively there is the Nibelungenstrasse through Wertheim for those travelling up from the south.

But both these routes are likely to be jam-packed at weekends. There is another very attractive route to Engelsberg Monastery if you leave the autobahn at the Rohrbrunn turn-off between Aschaffenburg and Würzburg. This takes you through the Heimbuchental in the direction of Eschau. From Eschau you turn from the highway to a little by-way in the direction of Mönchberg and Röllbach and before you know it you are at Miltenberg and on the Engelsberg mountain. The last of the four beer-brewing monasteries is Kreuzberg in the River Rhön. It is over 2,800 feet above sea level, not far from Wildflecken, where the American forces exercise. It lies right on the zonal border. This monastery was built in 1692. Just like Andechs, Weltenburg and Engelsberg this is a famous centre of pilgrimages. Even today the pilgrims come from Würzburg – on foot!

It does not matter much which direction you are approaching Kreuzberg from; the autobahn turn-off Fulda South is an important step on the way. From here you go in the direction of Gersfeld. From Gersfeld it is only a stone's throw to Bischofsheim.

When you get there you have a choice. You can drive up to the Kreuzberg mountain or go on foot. By if you choose the latter course you have a strenuous walk in front of you.

It takes about three hours going up and two hours coming down. By car it is about fifteen minutes either way. But the climb is one of the most romantic in the whole of the German Mittelgebirge. The Rhön area is not densely forested and therefore you can see for miles.

On a clear evening, especially when you have had a jar or two of the monastic beer which the locals call Kreuzberg milk the sunset is a unique experience.

At Kreuzberg Monastery it is now possible to stay overnight. There is accommodation for around fifty people.

Kreuzberg milk is made with water from a spring. The spring water contains all the natural minerals that cannot be used by the breweries that mass-produce their ale.

Monastic beers are not all that alcoholic. The alcohol content is generally around the three per cent mark. But the amount that is contained in a *Krug* means you have to be careful how you drink the beer or it could have a disastrous effect!

Amazingly, any number of people when they hear that there are monks brewing beer in modern Germany feel the brew must be made to some secret jealously guarded recipe.

But this is pure nonsense for one very good reason. Monks are not exempt from the rules of hygiene and other strict standards that are set for all beer brewers.

These rules are very stringent. For one thing they provide that beer must be made from water, hops, malt and barley.

So in fact the only special ingredient in the brews from the cloisters is the water which comes from natural springs, and even then this only applies to Andechs and Kreuzberg.

But although their beer may not be so different from that which can be bought in taverns, bars and supermarkets all over this country it is worth while paying a visit to the brewing brothers, who always make you fell most welcome.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1970)



Beer-taster? No, just the brewer's helpful friend!
(Photo: Georg Schö[illegible])

Small screens

Almost nine homes in every ten in the Federal Republic possess a television set. Eighty-four per cent of all homes in this country have a monochrome set and four in every hundred have gone in for colour. One per cent have the best of both worlds, a colour set and a reserve in black and white.

The eleven per cent unaccounted for in the figures provided by the Institute for Applied Social Science do not have "the box" or refused to comment.

(Telegraf, 8 October 1970)

Everything you ever wanted for sex...

Frankfurter Rundschau

Helga Odörfer said: "It will be on a very large scale. Everything available on the sex market will be there for all to see and buy in Nuremberg."

After a long battle of words and papers Helga Odörfer has won her point against the municipal authorities of Nuremberg and can now stage *erota total*.

Twenty-seven year-old Helga runs two shops selling all kinds of erotic accessories. The exhibition opens on 6 November and will last for six days.

This attractive sales-girl who admits that she sells sex as if it were a plate of cold meat said: "All forty stalls at the Sporthalle are booked."

It is expected that there will be around 30,000 visitors to the sex show, which offers a number of attractions apart from the exhibits.

Visitors will be greeted by pretty girls with bare breasts, and topless will be the order of the day at a number of the stalls.

Helga Odörfer explained why this was so important: "Unlike the Offenbach sex fair we are not aiming at the retail trade, but directly at the consumer."

Businesslike blonde Helga said: "I'm sure that there has never been anything quite like *erota total*. A number of experts are coming at their own expense."

A special show will be put on in the converted judo-room at the Sporthalle, where a couple who make their living from taking part in pornography will invite visitors to buy sex articles.

There is no doubt in Helga Odörfer's mind that there will be a full house every day.

She said: "Travel agencies and firms are still making enquiries. We have a special offer for parties. On a ticket for ten, one gets in free."

First visitors to the fair will be members of the vice squad and a public prosecutor, "so that we don't run the risk of offending anybody's moral sense," said Helga.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 October 1970)

SPORT

Cycling ace Rudi Altig proposes to retire from racing



Cycling enthusiasts will look in vain for the familiar face of 33-year-old Rudi Altig of Cologne at major road races next season. Altig, who has starred for this country for the past ten years, intends to retire from road racing.

This will be part of a gradual planned retirement, Altig proposing to continue with six-day indoor events this winter season and perhaps next.

What was to be billed as Altig's last road race, a recent star-studded event in Paris, had to go ahead without him. "I was so sore after the London Six Days that it was just out of the question," he sadly commented.

So Altig's last bow from the road-racing scene, the departure of this country's best cyclist ever, was a pretty mundane occasion. On 14 September in Clermont-Ferrand, France, he ended his road-racing career with neither a win nor flowers nor public acclaim.

Why has he decided to step down? "I am sticking to my declared intention of retiring at 35," he explains. "Now that Zimba, my Swiss team this season, is probably retiring from racing and my own contract has expired it is time for me to act on my resolve – step by step."

"For ten long years I have been a professional racing cyclist summer and winter. A doctor has advised me not to retire from one day to the next. So I am carrying on racing this winter and maybe the next six-days season before finally retiring altogether."

His successes last season, particularly the Frankfurt World Cup races, do not appear to have blinded Altig to the trend. "Even though I am still fit enough there can be no doubt that road-racing is becoming harder work for me. So that means no more tours, no more classics, indeed, no more road-racing at all."

In the 1970/71 season Rudi Altig will be taking part in all manner of six-day races and earning 3,000 Marks an evening. But what then?

Born in Mannheim, Altig started his career in 1951 on a borrowed lady's cycle in an "unknown cyclists" event. Since then he has come to earn more money and reap larger laurels than any German cyclist before or since.

Rudi Altig has no definite plans for the future. "I have, of course, earned enough to be able to sit back and live comfortably for the rest of my life but a pensioner's life is not for me."

"I am an electrician by trade but I have will have to try and find another job that provides me with an opportunity of living the same wonderful life I have led as a racing cyclist."

Altig's future seems uncertain but during his ten years in the saddle he appears to have put his earnings to good use. His wife Christa and little daughter Iris will certainly be delighted to see more of him in the family bungalow in Eikamp, near Cologne.

Looking back on his road-racing career Rudi Altig himself rates his 1968 win at San Remo as his finest hour – and not, oddly enough, his world championship win two years previously at Nürburgring.

"I dreamt of winning the Milan-San Remo race as a little boy. Every year since 1961 I have gone all out to win this particular race, which has always seemed to me to be the race to end all races.



Rudi Altig
(Photo: Nordbild)

"That is why San Remo was the crowning achievement of a long-felt personal desire unlike the world championship win. Not that the world championship was not more important both as a sporting achievement and as a financial success and hence more important for my professional career."

What other successes count most for him? "The 1962 Tour of Spain win and the green vest in the 1961 Tour of France." Rudi Altig will now end his career where he started it – on the track, where in 1959 he won three world championships in a row.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 October 1970)

Ten million members in Sports League

The Federal Republic Sports League (DSB), an organisation to which all sports clubs in the country are affiliated, now has more than ten million members.

The footballers head the list with a total membership of 2.8 million (which does not, of course, necessarily mean that 2.8 million people still play football), followed by the 2.2 million gymnasts.

The marksmen come a surprising third with 700,000 members, followed in their turn by field an track athletes, swimmers and handball players.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 16 October 1970)

Political agreement with GDR first – then normal sport

According to Egon Franke, Minister of Inter German Relations, political agreement must be reached before there can be a return to normal in sporting contacts with the GDR.

Addressing Federal Republic sports journalists in Hanover the Minister stated that in his opinion efforts to bring about a return to normal would be fruitless until a political groundwork had been laid for a general agreement in inter-German relations.

Herr Franke stressed that sporting problems could only be solved on the basis of a general agreement guaranteeing a gradual return to normal in all spheres and, he added, taking into account the just interests of the other side.

Politics must prepare the way for sporting contacts if they are to be wide enough in scope and extent. To this end all concerned must join forces in this country. "The GDR's sporting standards ought to be sufficient inducement," he noted.

The Minister maintained that the resumption of talks between the Sports Leagues of both countries, scheduled for 20 November in Munich, need not be expected to result in miracles.

At the first talks in Halle the GDR officials had shown a more realistic attitude on individual issues but there were no indications of a positive general development in inter-German sporting contacts.

(DIE WELT, 16 October 1970)

Penalty kick rule to decide ties

NOT LACKING IN THRILLS

Real football Hitchcocks are in the offing – midnight thrillers if ever there were any: a succession of penalty kicks to decide the outcome of a drawn game. The scene could be any ground at which a second leg of a European Cup match is being held, the time ... depends.

It depends on two teams level-pegging after both the home and away fixtures and extra time in the second leg (away goals counting double).

At this point a new rule agreed by FIFA, the international football federation, during the Mexico World Cup will come into force. The new rule is intended to prevent the toss of a coin deciding the issue after three and a half hours of football.

From now on the toss of a coin will decide only who takes the first penalty kick. At least ten must be taken, five by each team, but in practice there could be twelve, sixteen, twenty or more until the winner is decided.

International referee Gerhard Schulenburg of Hanover comments that "Some solution had to be arrived at and this idea is at all events more sporting than merely shouting heads or tails." "These penalties," he continues, "are not a matter of right or wrong. They are merely a continuation of the game until one side is eliminated."

Ten penalty kicks can be a more thrilling business than might at first glance appear to be the case. The details of how they are to be executed convey some idea of the possible thrills and spills.

The penalty kicks are taken at one goal only, the goal in question to be decided by the referee. The toss of a coin decides who is to take the first kick.

The five penalty kicks each are taken in succession, first one team, then the other. Each kick must be taken by a different player. Any player may take over as goalkeeper – any one player, that is, of the 22 on the field during extra time.

If the two sides are still level-pegging after ten penalty kicks the penalties are continued until one team or the other scores. Not until all eleven members of a team have taken a kick at goal can anyone make a second attempt. This, then, would be the twenty-third penalty kick!

All players not involved in the penalty kick that is in the process of being taken must stay within the centre circle. With professional players this could present problems.

"It may sound ridiculous," Schulenburg says, "but one linesman must be detailed to keep an eye on the midfield. One team might just try to get their star penalty man a second kick at goal by indulging in a swift change of shirts."

The emotions on and off the field during a battle of this kind appear to a man with Gerhard Schulenburg's experience to be a matter of course. One can imagine the deadly quiet that will precede the home team's kick, the jubilation or disappointment that will follow it and the cat-calls intended to put off the opposing side's kicker.

A start has already been made, Honved Budapest having played Aberdeen in both matches 3-1 followed by ten penalties and nine goals and a final result of 9-8 for the Hungarian side.

At some stage during the forthcoming Cup competition it is bound to occur again. After two hours of regular play, some time shortly before midnight, the duel will commence.

For one or two spectators at the ground or in their own armchairs in front of the television screen the excitement will be too much. Ten tension-packed penalty kicks could easily trigger off a heart attack.

From the quarter-finals on the penalty kicks will not immediately follow a draw after the second leg. A third game on a neutral ground will first be played. But if, even after extra time, the issue is still not decided, five and a half hours of regular play will be followed by a tension-packed quarter of an hour of penalties.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 4 October 1970)

Aden	Sa $ 0.05	Cameroun	FCFA 30.—	Etats-Unis	$ 0.20	Hong-kong	Hk $ 0.70	Libéria	L $ 0.1'	Panama	B 0.15	Suisse	FS 0.50
Afghanistan	Afg. 10	Ceylan	cR 0.60	Ethiopie	eth. $ 0.30	Hongrie	Ft. 1.—	Libye	50 [illegible] lfr. 6	Paraguay	G 15.—	Syrie	£ syr. 0.50
Algérie	Din 0.60	Chili	Esc. 0.60	Finlande	fmk. 0.50	Inde	Rs 0.60	Luxembourg	FM 30.—	Pays-Bas	Hfl 0.50	Tanzanie	EAs 0.25
Allemagne	DM 1.—	Chypre	11 d	Formose	NT $ 5.—	Indonésie	Rp 15.—	Madagascar	M $ 0.40	Pérou	S 3.50	Tchécoslovaquie	Kcs. 0.50
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Colombie	col. $ 1.—	France	FF 0.60	Irak	fils 50	Malaisie	FM 60.—	Philippines	P.ph. 0.60	Thaïlande	B 3
Arabie saoudite	SRL 0.60	Congo		Gabon	FCFA 30.—	Iran	Rl 10.—	Mali	DH 0.65	Pologne	Zl 0.50	Togo	FCFA 30.—
Argentine	arg. P. 45.—	Kinshasa	Mak. 7.—	Gambie	11 d	Irlande	11 d	Maroque	M $ 1.50	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinité-et-Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australie	10 c	Congo		Ghana	Cedi 0.12	Islande	Kr. 5.—	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rép. Dom.	DR $ 0.15	Tunisie	65 M
Autriche	S 3	Brazzaville	FCFA 30.—	Grande-Bretagne	11 d	Israël	£ 0.40	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Rép. sud-afr.	Rand 0.10	Turquie	T £ 1.25
Belgique	FB 6.—	Corée (Sud)	Won 35.—	Grèce	Dr. 4.—	Italie	Lire 60	Niger	FCFA 30.—	Ruanda	F.Rw. 12.—	U.R.S.S.	Rbl. 0.10
Birmanie	K 0.60	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Guadeloupe	AF 0.60	Jamaïque	[illegible] 60	Nigéria	11 d	Roumanie	Leu 0.50	Uruguay	P. 20.—
Bolivie	bol. P. 1.50	Côte d'Ivoire	FCFA 30.—	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japon	fils 50	Norvège	nkr. 0.90	Sénégal	FCFA 30.—	Venezuela	B 0.60
Brésil	N. Cr. 0.35	Dahomey	FCFA 30.—	Guyane franç.	FG 0.60	Jordanie	EAs 0.25	Nouvelle-Zél.	9 c	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	Vietnam (Sud)	VN $ 15.—
Bulgarie	Lew 0.05	Danemark	dkr. 0.90	Guinée	FG 30.—	Koweit	fils 50	Ouganda	EAs 0.25	Somalie	Sh. Som. 0.90	Yougoslavie	Din. 1.—
Burundi	FB 10.—	RAU	PT 5.—	Haïti	[illegible]	Laos	Kip 60	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	Soudan	PT 5	Zambie	11 d
Cambodge	R. 4.40	Equateur	s. 2.50	Honduras (Rép. [illegible]	[illegible]	Liban	PT 40.—			Suède	skr. 0.60		
Canada	can. $ 0.20	Espagne	Ptas 8										

